

The October Crisis

Appendix E

“The Aftermath to the Crisis”

(in chronological order - 1 January 1971 to 2002)

I. Introduction

From 1 January 1971 to December 1982 there are occasional FLQ bombings, thefts and hold-ups. Throughout the period, the police are aware in advance of much of the FLQ activity through at least two, and probably three, police informers.

Not the least of the informers was Carole de Vault (a Parti Québécois organizer, who was active in the FLQ from the beginning of November 1970 on, but who shortly thereafter became a police informant, advising the police of FLQ plans for many years. During one period, she kept dynamite stolen by the FLQ in her apartment and with police assistance substituted plaster or other non-explosives, so that the bombs did not explode when deposited by the FLQ. François Séguin, another member of Robert Comeau’s Viger Information Cell, also became a police informer.(See Louis Fournier 1998 at p. 470) Comeau apparently never suspected de Vault and Séguin. Claude La Rivière, a PQ organizer, labour union employee and FLQ member was a informer as well. (See Pierre Duchesne, vol. 1, 2001 at pp. 553-554 and pp. 583-586).

II. 1 January 1971 to December 1982

1) 4 January 1971: The Canadian Army leaves Quebec.

2) 4 January 1971: An unsigned confession of Francis Simard is deposited in court, where he declares that in his presence, Paul and Jacques Rose strangled Laporte, before taking his body in the trunk of their car to Saint-Hubert Airport parking lot on 17 October 1970. (Manon Leroux, 2002 at pp. 17-18 and La Presse, 5 January 1971).

3) 20 January 1971: Louis Marceau, Quebec Ombudsman, declares that to date he has received 95 complaints resulting from the War Measures Act. The complaints fall into three categories: damage done to property during police raids, conditions of detention and injuries suffered. By 12 March, the number of complaints reaches 171.

4) 3 February 1971: Federal Justice Minister John Turner reports that of the 497 persons arrested under the War Measures Act, 435 were released and 62 were charged, of whom 32 are being held without bail.

5) 12 February 1971: The conspiracy charges against Michel Chartrand, Robert Lemieux, Pierre Vallières, Charles Gagnon and Jacques Larue-Langlois are dismissed on a technicality. The five still face charges of belonging to the FLQ.

6) February 1971: Pierre Bourgault joins the Executive Committee of the Parti Québécois at the urging of Parizeau and over the objections of Lévesque.

7) 26 February 1971: The Preliminary Report of the Ombudsman states that his work is continuing.

8) 8 March 1971: An unsigned confession made before two police officers by Paul Rose is received in court, to the effect that Francis Simard and the Rose brothers were present in the house on Armstrong Street when two of them held Laporte and one of them strangled him. (Journal de Montréal, 9 March 1971.)

9) 10 March 1971: New conspiracy charges are laid against Chartrand, Lemieux, Vallières, Gagnon and Larue-Langlois.

10) 12 March 1971: The Bourassa government decides that Quebec will provide compensation of up to a total of \$30,000 for each person unjustly arrested under the War Measures Act.

11) 13 March 1971: Paul Rose is sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Pierre Laporte.

12) 20 May 1971: Francis Simard is sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in the murder of Pierre Laporte.

13) 30 April 1971: The War Measures Act Regulations and Proclamation are repealed.

14) 15 June 1971: Charles Gagnon and Jacques Larue-Langlois are both acquitted of seditious conspiracy charges. They still face charges of belonging to the FLQ.

15) 6 July 1971: Louis Marceau, Quebec's Ombudsman, reports to the National Assembly that 103 of the 238 complaints arising from the application of the War Measures Act are justified and could give rise to compensation.

16) 13 August 1971: As a result of the prosecution's poor conviction record, charges against 32 people are suspended.

17) 2 September 1971: At a joint news conference, some of those against whom charges were suspended, nevertheless demand to have their day in court. They fear that the charges could be reopened at a later date. Jérôme Choquette declares that this would not happen.

18) 4 September 1971: Charles Gagnon announces that he has left the FLQ to found a Marxist-Leninist party.

19) 9 September 1971: Pierre Vallières announces he has gone into "**clandestinity**".

20) 22 September 1971: Bernard Lortie is found guilty of kidnapping Pierre Laporte.

21) 24 September 1971: a 20-year-old FLQ member, Pierre-Louis Bourret, is killed during a holdup in Mascouche.

22) 22 November 1971: Bernard Lortie is sentenced to 20 years in jail for his part in the kidnapping of Laporte.

23) 30 November 1971: Paul Rose is sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in the kidnapping of Pierre Laporte.

24) 13 December 1971: In a 27-page document referred to in *Le Devoir*, Pierre Vallières announces that he has left the FLQ and has renounced the use of terrorism in favour of standard political activities within the Parti Québécois. He is castigated for this by Charles Gagnon but praised by René Lévesque.

25) 8 July 1972: The National Assembly adopts Bill 51, “**Loi modifiant la loi de la police**”. The law gives the police increased powers to seize documents, and to arrest and question suspected members, of both organized crime and terrorist groups. (In 1974, Marc Laurendeau objects to treating them equally: “**organized crime and terrorism (or subversion). One thus succeeds, by this manœuvre, in mixing two realities in the minds of the public and of repressive organisms.**” (My translation; Marc Laurendeau, 1974 at p. 15).

26) 9 December 1972: Jacques Rose is acquitted of the kidnapping of Pierre Laporte. According to prosecution sources, Bernard Lortie, the witness required to sentence Rose, had refused to testify. Lortie was sentenced to five months in jail for not testifying. 1972: Various FLQ cells perpetrate occasional bombings and some arrests take place.

27) December 1972: The FLQ Cell of “**Quebec Delegation in Algeria**” is formed.

28) 8-9 January 1973: The RCMP breaks, enters and illegally steals the PQ's membership list.

29) 23 February 1973: After a 13-hour deliberation, a jury acquits Jacques Rose of the murder of Pierre Laporte. The trial had begun on 9 January and 66 witnesses were heard. All of the main actors in the kidnapping drama, however, had refused to testify and were cited for contempt of court. Mr. Justice Claude Bisson declares that since Jacques Rose had been acquitted of both the kidnapping and the murder of Pierre Laporte, **“I do not think I would be justified in denying the conditional liberty of Jacques Rose.”** (My translation). Other charges against Jacques Rose remain.

30) 17 July 1973: Jacques Rose is convicted of being an accessory after the fact in the kidnapping of Pierre Laporte. On 27 July, he is sentenced to eight years in prison. Rose's lawyer, Robert Lemieux, is sentenced to two-and-a-half years in jail for contempt of court, arising from various incidents throughout the trial.

31) 10 August 1973: Following allegations made by the Toronto Star and other newspapers, Le Devoir calls for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances of the death of Pierre Laporte. Among other things, Le Devoir calls for investigations into rumours that the Quebec Liberal Party was associated with organised crime. Earlier in July, it is declared that police reports linked Laporte with dealings with organised crime. There were reports that the intent of the FLQ was not to kill Laporte, but rather to make him sign a declaration admitting Liberal links to organised crime. On 7 August, Robert Bourassa had declared that such allegations would be sent to the Commission of Inquiry into organised crime.

32) November 1973: Bourassa's Quebec Liberal Party wins 102 seats with 54.7% of the vote. The Parti Québécois wins only 6 seats, although receiving 30.2% of the vote. The Crédit Social obtains 2 seats with 9.9% of the vote. The Union Nationale has no seats and 4.9% of the vote.

33) 3 June 1974: The Quebec Court of Appeal rejects Jacques Rose's appeal of his 17 July 1973 conviction.

34) 18 June 1974: Normand Roy, who had formed the FLQ Cell "Délégation du Québec à Alger", is arrested. In June 1975, he is condemned to 30 months in prison. [Normand Roy was "Salem" and he, with Michel Lambert ("Sélim"), were the two FLQ members who in the summer of 1970 were training in northern Jordan with Palestinian commandos and were interviewed by Pierre Nadeau of Radio-Canada. At that time, they declared they had participated in FLQ bombings and other activities until 1969, when they left for Algeria and Cuba. They said they were planning to carry out "selective assassination" on returning to Quebec. Were they serious or were they like the FLQ members who trained in the Laurentian forests of Quebec, expecting an uprising of industrial workers in the cities?]

35) 26 July 1974: RCMP officer Robert Samson places a bomb at the residence of Mel Dobrin, president of Steinberg's. In 1976, Samson is condemned to 7 years' imprisonment.

36) 17 December 1974: A 148-page report, submitted by the Quebec Commission of Inquiry into Organised Crime (the Dutil Commission), found no evidence linking Pierre Laporte to organised crime. The allegations were based on a meeting held 16 April 1970, only a few days before the provincial elections, where Laporte met underworld individuals to discuss the elections. The Commission found that Laporte had been unaware of the character of the individuals he met. It also severely criticized René Gagnon, a Liberal Party candidate, for his relations with alleged criminals.

37) 29 September 1975: Claude Ryan, in an article in *Le Devoir*, noted that he did not subscribe to the thesis that the federal government had used the October Crisis to crush separatism. He also noted that very few persons involved had explained their role in the Crisis and the facts surrounding the belief in an apprehended insurrection. (Manon Leroux, 2002 at p.72 and *Le Devoir*, 29 September 1975).

38) 15 November 1976: The PQ wins the general election with 41.4% of the votes and obtains 71 seats. The Liberals have 26 seats and 33.8% of the vote. The Union Nationale wins 11 seats and 18.2% of the vote, the *Crédit Social* gets 1 seat and 4.6% of the vote and the *Parti National Populaire*, 1 seat and 0.8% of the vote.

39) 16 March 1977: Charles Gagnon issues a pamphlet, entitled: **“For the Revolutionary Unity of the Workers of all Nations and National Minorities”**. At a press conference called for the occasion, Gagnon denounces the *Parti Québécois* for its **“reactionary nationalism”**.

40) 16 June 1977: Three senior police officers, one from the RCMP and the others from the *Sûreté du Québec* and the *Montreal Police*, were unconditionally discharged after pleading guilty to a break-in into *l’Agence de Presse Libre du Québec* in 1972. The Government of Quebec ordered an inquiry into the affair. According to Ed Broadbent, leader of the NDP, based on the information of Jack Ramsey, who retired from the RCMP in 1971, the 1972 break-in was not an isolated incident. (The Keable Inquiry had been created to investigate these matters.)

41) 13 October 1977: At a news conference held in Quebec City, Prime Minister René Lévesque says that he is considering a request for pardon for Cross kidnappers, Jacques and Louise Cossette-Trudel. Lévesque notes that they have been in exile for almost seven years and that they had not committed violence **“in the sense of what happened to Mr. Laporte.”**

42) 31 October 1977: The Solicitor-General of Canada, Francis Fox, admits that the RCMP had participated in two illegal acts: the burning of a barn and the theft of dynamite in the Montreal area. Fox had already admitted, on 28 October, that computer tapes containing the names of the members of the Parti Québécois had been stolen by the RCMP in 1973.

43) 7 December 1977: The McDonald Commission hearings begin in Montreal. Various admissions and charges are made, including that the RCMP carried out a system of interception of mail between 1970 and 1975. 92 letters would have been intercepted.

44) 16 December 1977: Francis Fox failed again before the Courts to stop the Keable inquiry.

45) 30 December 1977: At a year-end interview with Bruce Phillips of CTV, Trudeau declares that he would not hesitate to invoke the War Measures Act again, if Quebec tried to separate illegally.

46) 21 March 1978: The Supreme Court of Canada confirms the decision of the Quebec Court of Appeal regarding the powers of the Keable Commission. A special request had been presented by Keable. Later, on 31 October 1978, the Court decided that the Commission could continue but with a reduced mandate. Keable could only investigate specific individuals, for specific cases within the Province of Quebec.

47) 22 March 1978: A petition bearing 42,000 names, among them two members of the National Assembly, seven Montreal city councillors, academics, entertainers and trade unionists, was made public. The petition asked that six FLQ members, still in jail but eligible for release, be paroled. The petition claimed that the FLQ members were discriminated against when they applied for parole.

48) 23 March 1978: In a publication entitled “Struggle”, published by the Canadian Marxist-Leninist Party, Charles Gagnon---formerly one of the intellectual and active leaders of the FLQ and now secretary-general of a communist group---argues that Quebec workers should unite with the workers from the rest of Canada to build a socialist country. He adds that separation is not the answer to the problems of the workers of Quebec, although he recognises that “**...nationalism will only die with the suppression of the oppression.**” (My translation).

49) 17 July 1978: Jacques Rose is paroled.

50) November 1978: In an article in the Quebec magazine L’Actualité, Quebec terrorism expert and editorialist with the newspaper Montréal-Matin, Marc Laurendeau, reveals that a sixth man was involved in the kidnapping of James Cross. Laurendeau bases his information on interviews he carried out with exiled FLQ members in Paris. This revelation unleashes much discussion in the media and on 8 November, the identity of the sixth man is revealed as Nigel Barry Hamer, who in 1970 had been an electrical engineering graduate of McGill University. The police had apparently known about Hamer since 1971 from an informer, but had preferred to monitor his actions rather than arrest him.

51) 30 November 1978: Citing homesickness, Louise Cossette-Trudel confirms that she and her husband (Jacques Cossette-Trudel) intend to return to Montreal on 17 December, despite the fact that they will be arrested. Immediately upon their return, they are arrested and charged with conspiracy to kidnap, kidnapping, attempted extortion and forcible detention.

52) 11 January 1979: Jacques Lanctôt returns from exile in Paris. He is arraigned in court and released on bail pending his trial. He will also face charges regarding the conspiracy to kidnap the Israeli trade commissioner, Moshe Golem, in February 1970. He was sentenced to one year in jail for these crimes.

53) 27 April 1979: Robert Bourassa, out of office since 1976, declares that he would welcome an inquiry into the October Crisis and that he would be prepared to testify at such an inquiry. When in opposition, the Parti Québécois had promised to hold such an inquiry.

54) 31 May 1979: Jacques and Louise Cossette-Trudel plead guilty to the kidnapping of James Cross.

55) 7 August 1979: The Cossette-Trudels are sentenced to two years in jail for their part in the kidnapping of James Cross.

56) 3-4 April 1980: The Cossette-Trudels are freed on parole after serving one-third of their sentences.

57) April 1980: Three bombs explode during the Quebec Referendum campaign and a fourth is disarmed by the police. No one claims responsibility for the bombs.

58) 9 April 1980: Pierre-Paul Geoffroy (involved in FLQ bombings in the 1960's) is granted parole.

59) 20 May 1980: The vote in the Quebec Referendum on separation is Oui 40%; Non 60%.

60) 9 July 1980: McGill University electrical engineering graduate, Nigel Barry Hamer, is arrested in respect of the kidnapping of James Cross.

61) 24 September 1980: The report by Jean-Francois Duchaine, commissioned by the Quebec Government to look in to the October events, is leaked. Duchaine finds no evidence to suggest that the October Crisis was provoked by politicians to discredit the independence movement.

62) 9 October 1980: The Duchaine Report is released in part, without references to Nigel Hamer.

63) 17 November 1980: Nigel Barry Hamer pleads guilty to charges of conspiracy, forcible detention, kidnapping and extortion in connection with James Cross. He remains free on bail while awaiting sentencing.

64) 2 January 1981: The National Parole Board denies parole to Paul Rose, who has served 10 years of his sentence.

65) On 8 January 1981, Nigel Barry Hamer denounces his past in a long statement deposited in Court during his trial and published in *Le Devoir* on 9 and 10 January 1981. Herewith parts of his auto-critique:

“Si je me suis joint au FLQ en 1970, c’était parce que je croyais, à l’époque, que l’action terroriste – qu’on appelait «propagande armée» - constituait une méthode valable pour amener des changements dans la société. Je me suis trompé. Le FLQ s’est trompé.

“Certains prétendent que le FLQ a joué un rôle important dans l’évolution politique du Québec. Or, il n’en est rien. Le FLQ était en fait davantage une manifestation des changements dans la vie québécoise qu’une espèce de force motrice de ces changements.

“En 1970, nos modèles étaient, parmi d’autres, les Tupamaros en Uruguay et les guérillas urbaines au Brésil. Que reste-t-il aujourd’hui de ces groupes? Rien. Rien, si ce n’est que des régimes autoritaires davantage assis sur leur pouvoir. La faillite du FLQ au Québec n’est pas seulement le fruit d’une conjoncture particulière d’un pays spécifique; elle reflète au contraire l’échec de toute une «théorie» politique.

“Non seulement inefficace, le terrorisme est en plus contreproductif. Il nuit aux organisations légales (syndicats, groupes et partis politiques, groupes communautaires)

en instaurant un climat de suspicion et de répression. Combien de groupes ont été à toutes fines pratiques réduites au silence durant et après la «crise d’octobre»? Combien de personnes ont dû interrompre toute activité politique et sociale?

“Aujourd’hui, je considère que je me suis coupé complètement de mon passé felquiste. Le mode de vie que j’ai choisi, de même que mon engagement professionnel s’inscrivent dans un cadre tout à fait contraire à l’action asociale et marginale du FLQ. J’estime important et nécessaire d’expliquer publiquement cette coupure afin de contribuer à la critique du FLQ.” (Nigel Hamer, *Le Devoir*, 10 January 1981).

Manon Leroux was to say of Hamer’s self-criticism, that that Hamer did not object to terrorism, because it was immoral, but because it was ineffectual: **“Son autocritique, formulée en des termes différents, est assez semblable à celle des Cossette-Trudel, sauf qu’elle ne dénonce pas l’amateurisme du FLQ, mais condamne plutôt globalement le terrorisme, non pas pour sa violence ou son immoralité, mais pour son inefficacité et sa nuisance dans le processus révolutionnaire.”** (Manon Leroux, 2002 at pp. 69-70).

Hamer was apparently let off with a suspended sentence.

66) 26 January 1981: The McDonald Commission Report of 2400 pages was presented to the federal government. The Report will be made public when information prejudicial to public security has been expunged.

67) 27 January 1981: The report by Jean-François Duchaîne is released. Parts of the report were first issued on 9 October 1980, but because charges against Nigel Barry Hamer were still pending, some of it had been deleted. The report identifies Hamer as the sixth kidnapper of Cross. He is also alleged to have participated in the theft of dynamite shortly before the Cross kidnapping.

68) 6 March 1981: The 451-page report of Jean Keable, commissioned by the Government of Quebec to look into the police wrongdoing **in the years following the October crisis**, declares that paranoia gripped the police forces **after the Crisis**. He claims that there had been unprecedented interference with the lives of individuals by the security forces. He proposes that guidelines be defined to avoid such abuses in the future and that limitations be placed on the police regarding security matters.

Keable recommends that the policemen who participated in illegal activities be charged and lists six such instances: the 1973 theft of the list of the Parti Québécois (Operation Ham); the 1972 breaking into the offices of L'Agence de Presse Libre du Quebec; the issuance of a forged communiqué by the RCMP, ostensibly by the FLQ; the theft of dynamite by the RCMP, the burning of a barn by the RCMP; and the illegal detention of two alleged FLQ members by the RCMP. This was the work of 40 officers. The most important finding was that, after the October events, the Montreal anti-terrorist police so clearly controlled the FLQ that "in 1972, we (the police) were the FLQ."

69) 12 April 1981: Election of the Parti Québécois with 49.2% of the vote and 80 seats. The Liberals receive 46.1% of the vote and 42 seats.

70) 11 May 1981: Marc Carbonneau, the chauffeur in the Cross kidnapping, returns to Canada without fanfare.

71) 21 May 1981: Nigel Barry Hamer is sentenced to twelve months in jail for his part in the kidnapping of James Cross. (Since his release he has lived quietly in East end Montreal.)

72) 7 December 1981: René Lévesque said that he was astounded and very upset by the standing ovation received at the PQ Convention that week by ex FLQ member Jacques Rose. Nor could he defend the radical proposals that came out of the Convention.

73) 23 March 1982: Marc Carbonneau is sentenced to 20 months in jail, three years probation and 150 hours of community work for kidnapping, forcible confinement, conspiracy and extortion in the kidnapping of James Cross. This is less than any of the other FLQ members who kidnapped Cross. The judge justified his decision in that Carbonneau was: “...**the only member of the group who was true worker and who had really suffered social inequalities which he had fought for a number of years. [...] He had used democratic processes. He had knocked on all the doors, but in vain. His deception was that of a man who had sincerely tried, but had lost hope in traditional methods.**” (My translation). The judge added that at age 47, it was difficult for Carbonneau to remake his life. (Le Devoir, 24 March 1982; Manon Leroux, 2002 at p. 70).

74) 1982: In his text “Pour en Finir Avec Octobre” (Stanké, 1982), Francis Simard declares at p. 193: “**Pierre Laporte was killed. His death was not accidental.**” (My translation; see also at pp. 196-197.) The book is “co-signed” by the other members of the Chénier Cell – Paul Rose, Jacques Rose, and Bernard Lortie – who were no longer subject to prosecution.

75) 27 September 1982: Yves Langlois (alias Pierre Séguin), who in June had returned from exile in Paris, is sentenced to two years in prison less one day for his part in the kidnapping of James Cross. He is paroled on 19 July 1983.

76) 20 December 1982: Paul Rose is granted full parole.

77) To recapitulate, the eventual sentences of FLQ members involved in the October Crisis 1970 were as follows:

Jacques and Louise Cossette-Trudel: 2 years’ imprisonment for the kidnapping of Cross. Freed conditionally in April 1980.

Jacques Lanctôt: 1 year imprisonment for the Cross kidnapping.

Marc Carbonneau: 20 months in jail, three years' probation and 150 hours of community work for kidnapping Cross, forcible confinement, conspiracy and extortion.

Yves Langlois (alias Pierre Séguin): 2 years' imprisonment less one day for the kidnapping of Cross. Freed conditionally in July 1983.

Nigel Barry Hamer: Suspended sentence.

Paul Rose: two terms of life imprisonment for the kidnapping and murder of Laporte. He was given conditional release in December 1982.

Francis Simard: Life imprisonment for the murder of Laporte. Freed conditionally in September 1982.

Bernard Lortie: 20 years for kidnapping Laporte. Freed conditionally at the end of 1978.

Jacques Rose: 8 years after his fourth trial for complicity in the death of Laporte. Freed conditionally in July 1978.

Michel Viger: 8 years for complicity. Freed conditionally in July 1978.

Robert Dupuis: 2 years' imprisonment. Freed conditionally after one year.

Denis Quesnel: 1 year imprisonment.

Louise Verreault: 1 year imprisonment.

Richard Therrien: 1 year imprisonment.

Francine Belisle: 9 months' imprisonment.

Hélène Quesnel: six months' imprisonment.

Yves Roy: 6 months' imprisonment.

Françoise Bélisle: six months' imprisonment.

Lise Balcer: six months' imprisonment.

Lise Rose: six months' imprisonment.

78) 1 November 1984: Raymond Villeneuve, one of the three founders in 1963 of the FLQ and the person who gave it its name, is the last FLQ member to return from exile and spends eight months in prison.

79) 1985: A petition was made by entertainer Yvon Deschamps and the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal, requesting a general amnesty for all ex-FLQ members, but without success. (Le Devoir, 24 March 1982; Manon Leroux, 2002 at p. 127). It is noteworthy that this was a one-directional amnesty, unlike for example, the amnesty in South Africa. Under the Deschamps and Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste amnesty, the FLQ members and supporters and those who aided and abetted in the years of violence and violent deaths and bombings, were not obliged to come forward and ask for amnesty for what they had done. Rather they would be forgiven en masse without any confession on their part and without any judgment from society. They would have the satisfaction of public approval for everything that was done, only if exposed. There was to be no admission on their part, no act of contrition, no regret, no reconciliation.

80) 1 November 2000: Alain Lanctôt, son of FLQ members Jacques and Louise Lanctôt who participated in the kidnapping of James R. Cross, writes a letter to Jean Laporte, son of Pierre Laporte. On the 30th anniversary of the death of his father, Jean Laporte had appeared on television. Both Alain Lanctôt and Jean Laporte were eleven at the time of the Crisis. The long passionate letter was published in Le Devoir.

81) In 2001: Raymond Villeneuve, a founding member of the FLQ in 1963, is now the founder (and perhaps the only member) of the “**Mouvement de Libération Nationale du Québec**” (MLNQ). Villeneuve is upset by perceived violations of, and loopholes in, Bill 101 (the Quebec Charter of the French Language, adopted by the Parti Québécois in 1977), and

protests against the English outdoor signs of Second Cup, an American coffee shop chain, now established in Quebec. The signs had no equivalent in French.

[Villeneuve apparently does not blame the Parti Québécois government or Premier Bernard Landry for the poor (as he saw it) state of the French language in Quebec. Nor does he plan to kidnap the French Consul General or the PQ Minister of Labour of Quebec, as the FLQ did in 1970. That being said, I believe that Second Cup should itself change its name to “**Deuxième Tasse**” in Quebec or some other equivalent. After all, La Banque Royale and the other banks have been able to act like good citizens and still not lose any business. In fact “Deuxième Tasse” could be very attractive to tourists as well as to the majority of the population of Quebec.]

82) In October 2001, Rhéal Mathieu, another FLQ member, who sentenced in 1967 to nine years in jail for two bombing deaths, is arrested for fire bombings of Second Cup. Mathieu was the head (and perhaps only member) of the Brigade d’auto-défense du français.

83) In January 2002, Raymond Villeneuve pleads guilty to criminal harassment and to counselling other people to commit criminal offences against Brent Tyler, lawyer of Alliance Quebec, an English rights group in Quebec.

84) In January 2002, Villeneuve posts threats of violence on his website, against three Montreal Gazette journalists, Don Macpherson, Josh Freed and Tommy Schnurmacher, as well as Jacques Dupuis, a Liberal member of the Quebec National Assembly.

[Should Villeneuve and Mathieu be imprisoned as dangerous recidivists? On the other hand, I do not always believe in the positions taken by Alliance Quebec, who at times seem as blind as Messrs. Villeneuve and Mathieu to the realities of Quebec and Canadian society. Alliance Quebec, however, is at least proceeding through the courts, rather than acting violently.]